

Anti-Fun

CABOT'S (CREOSOTE SHINGLE) STAINS



SAMUEL CABOT.

PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER

BOSTON,
MASS.

10/9

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST

OF

CABOT'S
CREOSOTE SHINGLE
STAINS

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL CABOT,

70 Kilby St., - - Boston, Mass.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the following pages will be found a description of our Creosote Stains for shingles and rough exterior woodwork. These Stains have now been on the market over twenty years, during which time they have so demonstrated their practical and artistic value as to virtually supersede paint for use on undressed exterior woodwork in all sections where they have been introduced.

Architects, contractors, those intending to build, and all others interested in harmonious and economical color treatment for suburban houses, are invited to communicate with us, and to ask any questions that may not be fully covered by this circular. We feel confident that a careful investigation of our material will recommend its use.

SAMUEL CABOT,

Patenter and Sole Manufacturer.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1902.



CAMP KABEKONA,
Wausau Lake, Wisconsin.

CREOSOTE STAINS *versus* PAINTS.

Wood

Preservation.

Creosote Stains take their name from one of the most important ingredients, Cresol, or "Creosote," the well-known preservative of all vegetable tissues. This substance unites with the albuminous or sappy part of the wood, which is naturally the first to decay, and forms with it a compound which resembles leather, and like it resists all organic decomposition. In a few hours the Creosote of the Stains penetrates and thoroughly preserves the wood.

"Creosote is the best wood preservative known." — Trautwein.

"Wood treated with it is not subject to dry rot or other decay." — Century Dictionary.

"No process of wood preservation is better established than Creosoting." — Am. Soc. C. E.

Insects will not attack Creosoted wood, which fact, together with the wood preserving qualities, makes the Stains especially valuable in the South, in preventing the ravages of the white ant; and even under water they resist the teredo, or naval worm. We alone have the right to make Creosote Stains, which we have patented.

Paint forms an air-tight skin over the surface of the shingle, sealing the pores, and preventing the evaporation of the moisture which always

gathers on the under side. This moisture, running down into the butt of the shingle, causes it to rot very rapidly; and it is often the case that a painted shingle which looks sound from the outside will be found to be completely rotted away underneath. There is no wood preserving ingredient in paint. On the other hand, Creosote Stains, being thin and *in* the wood, form no skin, and permit the ready evaporation of any moisture which may get into the shingles; and in either case the Creosote absolutely prevents wet or dry rot. Every ingredient of our Stains has a beneficial effect upon the wood.

Economy.

They have several great advantages over oil and chemical paints. First in practical importance is the fact that they are more than *fifty per cent. cheaper than paint*. For example: the beautiful brown shades, numbered 140 to 150, which give very closely the effect of old weathered shingles, cost about one-fourth as much as good paint, while the most expensive colors — those numbered from 300 to 399 — cost only one-half as much as paint. They are also much cheaper to apply than paint. Skilled labor is not necessary, as any intelligent person can put them on with perfect success, and, if applied by brush-coating, in about half the time that is required to lay on paint. A broad, flat brush should be used, with which the work can be done very rapidly. When the shingles are dipped there is of course not so much of a saving in time and labor, but the thin character of the Stain gives an advantage over paint. Labor is the most costly item in building, and anything that saves labor should certainly commend itself to builders.



THE BEST
BRUSH.

**Artistic
Effect.**

The superiority of Creosote Stains over paint from an artistic point of view is apparent at once to all who have seen them side by side. Paint is a liquid veneer, which is meant to and does cover the wood completely, replacing the grainy surface of the wood with its own glassy monotony; and for this reason it is proper to paint all smooth planed wood, which is used for its utility and without regard for beauty. But on rough-sawed surfaces paint is lumpy and gives a crude effect, entirely masking the grain of the wood—one of the chief beauties of shingled houses—and making each shingle but a mere repetition of the last. This painty veneer gradually becomes oxidized and grows darker with age, or cracks and peels off, presenting a shabby and unpleasant appearance. To entirely prevent this, the best paint has to be renewed every three or four years, and such paint as is commonly made now will hardly stand two years without freshening.

Creosote Stains are transparent, the best pigments being used in the composition in order to get the desired strength of color with the smallest possible quantity of pigment; and instead of hiding the grain of the wood they enhance its beauty by rendering the grain lines more prominent. Thus, as the texture of each shingle is different, each appears as if treated in detail. Creosote Stains cannot



A
STAINED
SHINGLE.

A
PAINTED
SHINGLE.

*(Reproduced from actual photographs
of the shingles.)*

crack or peel, because there is no surface coating to crack or peel, and as the color gradually disappears — for of course no color is absolutely perdurable in sunlight — it becomes softer and



R. H. Robertson, Architect, New York.

more delicate in tone, and many people so admire this age effect that they are content to leave it so. One of the first virtues of Creosote Stains is that they never turn black, a conspicuous fault with all other exterior stains and nearly all paints. Creosoted work can therefore be perfectly renewed with one coat of our Stain,

which is impossible with a stain that has turned black. The color effects of Creosote Stains are soft, warm, and rich: as different from the hard, cold gloss of paint as velvet is from marble. They have no glaring or tawdry effect, but harmonize perfectly with Nature's tints, and "grow old gracefully."

Durability.

Creosote Stains are as durable as the best paint, and much more so than most paint. *When properly applied to dry wood, we guarantee them to wear as long as the best oil paint.* This guarantee applies to all the colors except Nos. 141 and 144, and, together with our trade-mark, is placed on every package. Nos. 141 and 144 are not meant to be permanent, but only to kill the raw, new look of the shingles, and give the old, weather-beaten effect so much admired. Permanent Stains of the same shades as Nos. 141 and 144 can be had by ordering Nos. 242 and 244 respectively. The Stains are all equally strong in preserving properties.

Non-

Inflammable. Creosote Stains diminish the inflammability of wood to which they are applied, while paint increases it.

Creosote Stains over Paint. If it is desired to stain over paint that has been on for some time and is quite badly worn, it can be done with many of the colors, but the darker, heavier Stains work best, and these are perfectly satisfactory. A light Stain should not be applied over a dark paint. We do not recommend the use of the Stains over newly painted work, because the wood is covered, and the "Stain effect" is impossible in such cases.

Paint over Creosote Stains. Paint works perfectly well over our Stains, and for this reason they are admirable primers of smooth surfaces where paint is to be used, for they fill the wood, and the preserving properties of the Creosote are a great advantage which cannot be got with common primers. Paint used over a Creosote Stain priming coat will never mildew.

Not only Shingles but Clapboards are susceptible to rich and delicate treatment with Creosote Stains, and at a much less cost than is incurred to paint them. A rough surface takes the Stain better than a smooth; and for this reason many lay their clapboards with the rough sides out, so that they will take the Stains better and give a deep, rich coloring effect, nearly as good as on shingles.

Fences, Sheds, and all Rough Woodwork, can be stained at one-quarter or one-half the cost that would be required to paint them, and will at the same time be preserved from decay much more effectually than if painted. We strongly recommend the cheaper Stains for the *inside* of stables, coops, cattle-sheds, etc., where the powerful anti-septic properties of the Creosote are of great value in preventing disease and destroying parasites.

In a few days the Stains will dry hard and give off no odor.

Where

Roof Water
is used.

When it is desired to collect the water from the roof into a cistern, to be used for domestic purposes, we always like to be so informed when the stain is ordered, because Creosote, while not in the least harmful, is not pleasant to taste; and in such cases we so make the Stains that they will dry quicker, and after the first few rains leave no taste in the water. *In any case, whether ours or any other stain or paint is used, the first two or three rains should be allowed to go to waste and not collected into the cistern, because they wash off the superfluous color, dirt, etc., from the surface.*

On

Brickwork.

Any of the Red Stains can be applied with perfect success to bricks that are off-color, to give them an even tone. They have been used many times for this purpose, and always with good results, the fact that they cannot crack or peel being of great importance here.

"To brighten old brick walls, I know nothing
its equal."

G. D. STORY, Architect,
NEWPORT, VT.

Re-staining.

When it is desired to renew the Stains this can usually be done by one coat of the same color; or, if a change of color is desired, by two coats. In re-staining, a

lighter shade should be used than the result desired, because the Stains, being transparent, will come out darker on old wood than on our samples, which are new wood.



Howard Shaw, Architect, Chicago.

TESTIMONIALS.

KIT'S KABIN, NEW BOLTON, N. H., July 26, 1902.

I am enthusiastic over your Creosote Stain. I have tried it on small buildings for three years, and am contemplating staining the cabin next season.

CHRISTOPHER H. COLEMAN.

EAST.

LAKE WACCURUC, N. Y., September 3, 1902.

When I had my country house painted, now five years ago, I had the house and stable, barn and ice-house roofs stained with your forest green. . . . It has worn remarkably well, the painted part of the house having had to be done over three times during the same period.

F. C. MEAD.

STAFFORD, CT., March 10, 1902.

I wish to say to you that after three years' wear your Stain has held its color better and been more permanent than the paint that was put on at the same time, although I bought the best to be had.

A. H. SIMONDS.

SAN JOSE, CAL., August 24, 1897.

I have been using some of your Stains, and with the best possible results as to color and preservative agency.

Y. D. HENSILL, Architect.

WEST.

PORTLAND, ORE., September 24, 1897.

I used your Stain on a house I built in San Diego, now owned by the Grant family, — on the entire house used no paint whatever, — and it has proved the best thing that could be used for the climate.

A. RICHLEY, Architect.

TORONTO, ONT., August 30, 1897.

We always make a point of specifying your goods and have found them very satisfactory.

DARLING & PEARSON, Architects.

NORTH.

MONCTON, N. B., July 12, 1897.

The Stain was in every way satisfactory, and I am very glad I got it, and should I have any further occasion for the same material I shall be very glad to give you an order. The color looks well, was easily put on, and the Stain is very satisfactory indeed.

W. B. CHANDLER.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 26, 1897.

The use of your Stains has given us general satisfaction, and we are now using them on several houses.

BALDWIN & PENNINGTON, Architects.

SOUTH.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 2, 1896.

We built a house in Florida about eighteen months ago, using your Red Stain on second story (shingled), and painting the first story. Experience in that climate has shown me that your Stain is by far the most economical and durable; and there is no comparison in color effects, the soft, velvety coloring being beautiful indeed.

E. B. BISHOP.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 27, 1897.

Your Stains, which we have used on work here, have proved very satisfactory, and we have specified them in other works recently.

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, Architects.

MIDDLE.

LIMA, O., May 16, 1896.

The shingles on the house (stained in 1890) have retained their color wonderfully. Wherever the shingles are not too much exposed, they have improved in color instead of fading.

C. F. LUFKIN.



Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow, Architects, Boston.

**“JUST AS GOOD,” “THE SAME
THING,” ETC.**

We invented Shingle Stains, advertised them and made a market for them, in spite of great opposition. When their success was assured, the opposition turned to imitation. They have imitated our method of sampling, our colors and numbers, and have even copied whole phrases from our circulars. Imitations are never as good as originals, and these so-called stains are all thinned paints, made mostly of dry color mixed into benzine, kerosene or other petroleum distillate, all worthless and dangerously inflammable — but cheap. Our Stains are made of the best pigments, ground twice in pure linseed oil in our own mills, and the fixative is linseed oil boiled in our own kettles. Therefore insist upon having our Stains. Accept no substitutes and permit no adulteration. If a spurious stain is used on your house, or if our Stain is cheapened or adulterated, refuse to accept the work until it is made right, because the colors will fade or wash off, and your money will be wasted.

All of our Stains bear our trade-mark, which is the word "Creosote." Infringement will be prosecuted.



"I wish to say that I built two houses one and one-half years ago side by side. I used on one your Stain, the other used what is branded 'the improved shingle stain.' The one with yours is as good as the day it was put on, the other is nearly all faded out. I shall continue using yours."

T. W. PERRY.

MT. PLEASANT, MICH., May 30, 1902.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION.

The Stains are shipped ready for use, and do not require thinning. They can be either applied with a brush, as paint is, after the shingles are laid, or the shingles can be dipped in the Stain before laying. The coloring effect is about the same in either case, the advantages of the dipping being that the shingles are more perfectly impregnated with Creosote (and consequently more thoroughly preserved), and that when the shingles shrink after they have been on the house some time, no untreated wood shows through the cracks. Brush coating is the cheaper method,

however. When the Stains are applied by dipping, it is worth while to apply a brush coat after the shingles are laid, as it evens up the color effect, and covers any raw edges which may be left where the shingles have been cut to fit corners, window frames, etc. It also adds to the permanency of the color. If applied by brush coating two coats should always be used, because one coat is not a thorough job in any material.

Stirring. In applying the Stains care should be taken to see that they are kept *thoroughly stirred*, and are applied to dry wood, in order that the coloring effect may be uniform and permanent. *Shaking or rolling the package is not sufficient to completely incorporate the pigment and the vehicle—the Stain should be stirred to the bottom with a stick until the coloring matter is all in suspension.* If in a can the stirring can be done through the opening in the top, but if in a barrel or a keg, the head should be removed and the Stain stirred every time a pot or tubful is taken out.

Dipping. In dipping it is an economy to fasten brushes at the top of the dipping-tub and draw the shingles through them as they are dipped. This saves Stain and hastens the drying. The shingles should not be soaked in the Stain, but dipped in and out as quickly as possible, and after dipping should be thrown in a *loose* pile, so that the free circulation of the air will dry them quickly. One man can dip 7,000 shingles per day, but three men can dip 25,000, because they work to greater advantage. But two-thirds the length of the shingle need be dipped.



RESIDENCE AT PRINCETON, N. J.
Cope & Stearns, Architects, Philadelphia.

COVERING CAPACITY.

BASED ON THE AVERAGE CEDAR SHINGLES,
 SIZES 4 x 16 INCHES.

One gallon will cover 100 square feet of surface, two brush coats.

One gallon will cover 150 square feet of surface, one brush coat.

2½ to 2¾ gallons will dip 1,000 shingles.

3 gallons will dip and brush coat 1,000 shingles.

(The covering capacity of Creosote Bleaching Oil — No. 241 — is about one-fifth less than these figures.)

But two-thirds the length of the shingle need be dipped.

These quantities are given as the result of many trials under widely different conditions, and are as nearly accurate as possible. The covering capacity varies slightly, however, with the condition and texture of the wood.

The Stains will go farther than paint on the same kind of surface, but nothing will go as far on rough wood as on smooth.

The Stains are shipped in any size of package required, from a one gallon can to a fifty gallon barrel.

Creosote for producing the "silver-gray" effect.
Bleaching This material colors the wood but little
Oil, on first application, but a few months' exposure to the weather bleaches the surface of the shingles to the beautiful, silken silver-gray that is sometimes seen on old buildings

at the seashore. It grows more beautiful with age, and never needs renewal, while the Creosote preserves the wood and prevents mildew and the consequent blackening of the shingles. *This should be used on new work only.* The number to order by is No. 241, and the price is sixty cents per gallon.

"The No. 241 you sent me two years ago looks better than ever now, and is most satisfactory."

H. V. B. NASH.

OWANNUX, NORTH NEW CASTLE, ME.,

April 5, 1901.

Samples. Sample pieces of shingle cedar—colored with Creosote Stains in about twenty-four shades of gray, red, brown, green, and yellow—will be sent to any address upon application. If, upon receipt of these necessarily small samples, it is desired to see any favored shades on a larger surface, we will send whole shingles stained with these particular shades. If none of the regular colors suit, please let us know what shades you are interested in.

An ingenious and beautiful color-chart, showing sixty-four harmonious combinations of Creosote Stain effects, will also be sent upon request; or we are always ready to suggest schemes of color for any who wish them, and will tell us the shape of their house and its surroundings.

Ordering. In ordering, the Stains should be specified by the numbers which are stamped on the samples. Give shipping directions. We frequently get orders from people with whom we have no account, and of whose responsibility we know nothing. Such orders should always be accompanied by satisfactory references, or with cash, post-office order, or draft on Boston or New York. Goods can be shipped by freight to all parts of the world, with perfect safety and at low rates.



*Frost & Granger,
Architects, Chicago*

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT CAMDEN, ME.

CABOT'S SHEATHING and DEAFENING "QUILT."

**For Sheathing and Deadening in Houses, Office
Buildings, etc., and Insulating Refrigerators,
Cold Storage, Poultry Houses, etc.**

This material is a remarkably effective non-conductor of both heat and sound. One layer will make a house warmer than if back-plastered, and it is six times as efficient an insulator as resin-sized paper. It is composed of a filling of indestructible sea grass, held in place between two layers of strong manila paper by quilting. Each layer contains innumerable minute dead air spaces, forming a soft, thick cushion, which gives the most perfect conditions for confining heat and deadening sound. It costs less than one cent per square foot, and will pay for itself in fuel saved in a single winter.

Samples will be sent on request.

CABOT'S "CONSERVO" WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For Sills, Posts, Piles, and all other Woodwork exposed to decay.

The result of twenty-five years' experience and research, and the most complete and effective preservative for wood. It costs but a few cents per stick of timber, and saves many times that amount.

CABOT'S BRICK PRESERVATIVE.

For Waterproofing Brickwork and preventing the white efflorescence.

CABOT'S FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

For outside work. A high-grade paint that will resist fire.

CABOT'S MORTAR COLOR.

Strong and permanent in tone; cheap and easy to work.



H. H. Waterman, Architect, Chicago, Ill.



OUR CHELSEA WORKS.